

HOUSE LEADER BOLTS DEFENCE

Chairman Hay Refuses to Support Wilson's Preparedness Plans.

BELIEVES MILITIA SHOULD BE RAISED

President and Garrison Worried Over Defection of All Party Chiefs.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Representative James Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, bolted from the administration ranks to-day after a conference with President Wilson. Mr. Hay told the President that he was unable to support the Garrison Continental army scheme and would push, instead, a nominal increase in the regular army, supplemented by large increases in the militia, to be induced by Federal pay.

This desertion leaves the Garrison scheme without a leader in Congress. Mr. Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, turned down the plan at the outset, and the administration looked to Representative Hay to champion its programme in the House. In the Senate Mr. Chamberlain, who heads the Military Affairs Committee, rejects a regular army increase of such proportions that Democratic legislators are unable to follow him, while Senator Kern, though not actually hostile, is lukewarm on the preparedness question.

Representative Hay's plan for developing the militia is the first suggestion to rally any considerable support to the regular army. It calls for a militia of 400,000 men, to be raised by Federal pay.

Mr. Hay believes the regular army should be increased to about 102,000 men, the present authorized strength, after which inducements to join the militia should be offered in such amounts as to swell the total to 400,000. He believes that within three years this figure could be reached, and that the militia would then form an efficient force as would Secretary Garrison's Continental army.

All militiamen enlisted under Mr. Hay's scheme would be paid from the Federal Treasury and would be under the command of the President. Training would be more extensive than at present, and administered under the occasional direction of regular army officers.

Wilson to Stand Pat. Although nothing was disclosed of President Wilson's attitude toward the Hay plan, friends said to-day that he undoubtedly would stand pat, for the present at least, on the Garrison Continental plan, to which he has given his unqualified support.

CORNELL GETS GIFT FOR MILITARY CAMP

W. D. Straight Donates \$10,000—Wood Urges Defences.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A gift of \$10,000 to Cornell University, to provide a summer military camp for the Cornell cadets, was announced at the annual Founders' Day exercises to-day by President Schurman. Willard D. Straight, of New York City, an alumnus and trustee of the university, is the donor, and President Schurman characterized the gift as the first given to Cornell for military purposes. The money is to be used to give summer camp training to 600 cadets, and the camp is to be held just before the university opens in the fall.

Founders' Day this year was notable because it was given over to specific and exclusive recognition of the military department of the university. Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., was guest of honor, and practically the entire cadet corps paraded in his honor prior to his address.

Speaking to several thousand students, General Wood made an eloquent plea for military training in American schools and colleges. "I know of no country," he said, "where military education is more needed in school and college than in the United States. There is no subject concerning which our people, taken as a whole, are more ignorant than that of our military history and policy, or lack of policy. We are generally told of our successes in war and told little or nothing of the failures that have jeopardized an extension of the Republic and have rendered the conduct of her wars hideously costly in life and treasure, prolonged them longer than need be, and prevented, in some instances, the attainment of the desired end."

NEWLANDS WARNS PARTY OF PERIL

Tells His Fellow Democrats They Have Made Serious Mistakes.

SAYS WAR ALONE WILL SAVE THEM

Nevada Senator Criticizes Wilson Tariff Policy and Reserve Bank System.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Pittilessly exposing the weaknesses and mistakes of the first three years of the Democratic administration, Senator Francis G. Newlands, one of the Democratic leaders of the upper house of Congress, warned the party to-day that it had "six months in which to do things that ought to have been done and to correct mistakes."

The criticism was not made harshly. All through the speech were evidences that the Senator had done his best not to make an attack on the Democratic party which would be good material for the Republican campaign book. Underlying the comparatively mild language, however, was the sting that in nearly every piece of big legislation written on the statute books under the whip of the administration glaring mistakes had been made.

"The Democratic party is within a year of an election which will determine whether its lease of power shall continue or end," said Mr. Newlands. "It is a time for mutual candor and counsel, and for efficiency of methods in devising and carrying out a definite legislative programme."

Fear Fatal to Democrats. Mr. Newlands commented on a legislative programme he had outlined prior to the election of 1914 and said:

"Since the commencement of the Civil War, a period of fifty-five years, the Democratic party has been in power nationally only eleven years, and of that period only four years consecutively. In every instance losing power as the result of the fear or the resentment of the business classes, with their accompanying conditions of unemployment, which made most potent with the workingmen the full dinner pail argument and caused them reluctantly to yield to the persuasion and coercion of our opponents."

"We were in similar danger at the Congressional election of 1914—a danger only averted by the European war, which brought into sudden contrast the President's policy of watchful waiting regarding Mexico with the mad haste of the European nations as they rushed into war and which made this policy as popular as it had theretofore been unpopular. The realization that similar European complications saved the Democratic party at the last election toward defeat which surely would have come as the result of the general prostration of business, popularly attributed to our economic legislation."

"It is true that the 'intervening process of panic' has not been experienced, but an industrial and commercial depression has been experienced and has been coterminous with Democratic control of legislation. It would seem, therefore, that the European war, first, because that war, though injurious to our production and trade in its inception, has since become a stimulant to production and export, and second, because the commencement of this depression antedates the European war and was contemporaneous with our legislation regarding the tariff, banking and trade."

Party Danger in Peace. "The recent elections indicate that we will be in similar danger at the coming Presidential election, unless the European war continues and makes the President's sagacious and firm handling of our foreign military policy a overshadowing issue. But, if that war soon comes to a close and the manufacture of munitions ends—and added to this source of unemployment our markets now protected by the tariff—our people will be overwhelmed by the cheap products of the nations just emerging from war and eager to get back their gold, we may have not only an aggravated industrial depression, but a financial condition fruitful of paralyzing caution. Such conditions may make the election turn, not upon our foreign policy, but upon domestic economic conditions, and upon the 'pail' argument may again be potent."

Senator Newlands pointed out that in both the Denver and Baltimore platforms there had been the promise of radical reductions in the tariff, so that the business interests of the country would have an opportunity to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and continued:

"The tying up of production in this country was the result, not of a malicious effort of the manufacturers to teach the country a lesson, but of the caution and timidity in which can be traced the grades from laxity to stringency, according to the character or temperament of the incumbent. "As it was, we failed to make the Reserve Board non-partisan; tied it to an executive department through the membership of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller; investigated the member banks and the investigation of the member banks instead of a single partisan Controller instead of the composite judgment of a quasi-judicial non-partisan board, and exacted additional and unnecessary contributions from member banks, thus organizing the reserve associations into profit-making institutions, a purpose entirely foreign to their nature as protective organizations. The result is that the union of

banks is incomplete, the state half being outside and the national half inside the reserve organization, with the prospect that these outside will remain so unless the law is modified."

RECITAL BY ANNE ARKADJI

Interprets Songs from Eight Composers, German and Russian.

Anne Arkadji, a young American whose career has been mostly in Germany, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Arkadji devoted her programme to eight composers, one Russian, one German, the rest German. From Schubert there were among others "Die Liebe hat Gelogen" and "Geheimes," from Franz Vergeven "Im Herbst," from Schumann "Der Spielmann," from Brahms "Brauner Barche" a typical array of lieder.

The singer's chief merit lay in her interpretative powers, her sympathy and her remarkably clear diction. Her voice is naturally an excellent one, but imperfect production has rendered its timbre uneven and metallic. Her interpretation, however, won merited recognition from a good sized audience.

Miss Anna Pavlova continued her series of matinees yesterday at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. In her programme was "Amarilla," the Elysian Fields scene from Gluck's "Orfeo" and a concluding ballet arranged by Ivan Clustine from music by Chaminade.

Miss Pavlova and her usual corps de ballet appeared in all the ballets, and Meses. Maria Gay and Margie Teyle interpreted Orfeo and Eurydice.

ORGANISTS PLAY FOR DEAD MUSICIAN

American Guild Holds Memorial Service for Samuel P. Warren, of Grace Church.

An unusually impressive service was held last night at the Broadway Tabernacle, where the American Guild of Organists met in memory of the late Samuel Prowse Warren, one of the founders of the guild and for many years organist of Grace Church.

The service was largely attended, and between forty and fifty members of the American Guild of Organists occupied seats on the middle aisle. The musical service was unusually elaborate, no less than four well known organists contributing solos. Two of these organists came from long distances especially for the memorial—Will C. Macfarlane, who played the Postlude, coming from Portland, Me., and William Churchill Hammond, who played the intermezzo, Christian Fink's Sonata in E flat, first movement, coming from Holyoke, Mass.

The other two organists were Frank Taft, and Dr. William Crane Carl. Dr. Taft played the Prelude, the "Te Deum" of Saint Ambrosius, harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach, and Dr. Carl the Meditation, Josef Rheinberger's "The Vision."

A chorus of thirty voices under the direction of Walter C. Gale, organist of the Tabernacle, gave the vocal part of the service, the solo singers being Mrs. Reba Cornett Emory, soprano; Miss Margaret Keys, contralto; and Frederick Patton, baritone. The prayer was offered by the Rev. William A. Kirkwood, and the memorial address by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor emeritus of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, of which church Mr. Warren was organist at the time of his death. Dr. Ludlow took as the theme of his address "Some Recollections of S. P. Warren," and spoke both of the musical attainments and of the character of the dead organist.

"Mr. Warren was one of the first, if not the first, of American organists at the time of his death," said Dr. Ludlow. "His compositions have taken a lasting place in church music, and if his improvisations could have been taken down I believe they would have proven even more beautiful than his written works. Samuel was a true and sincere, straight-forward and sincere. Above all things, he possessed character. His place will long remain unfilled."

TO FORCE OPEN MOVE ON PHILIPPINE PLAN

Amendments Will Set Dates for Freedom of Islands.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—An attempt to force the Democrats to come into line upon the Philippine independence bill and declare whether the promise of independence in the preamble of the bill pending in the Senate means anything or not was assured to-day, the bill will take the form of amendments setting definite times for the freedom of the islands, and if one fails others setting times further in the future will be introduced, so that there may be no dodging the question.

The first of the amendments will be offered by Senator Clark, of Arkansas, president pro tem of the Senate, and will provide for freedom within two years, with a guarantee of the integrity of the new nation for five years, either by the United States alone or jointly by such nations as can be induced to join with her.

The movement is supported by a large number of Republicans, who believe that a time has come for a definite policy in regard to the islands, and that it should be settled once for all whether the government there is to be based on the idea of retaining American control, or whether the islands are prepared for real self-government or on that of giving them their freedom at the earliest possible moment.

AMERICANS APPEAL

Want State Department to Protest Expulsion from Italy.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Recent expulsion from Italy of three persons claiming American citizenship has been officially called to the attention of the State Department, with appeals from two of them for representations seeking cancellation of the expulsion decrees. Pending investigation, the department will take no action.

The two who appealed are Fatrhanks Montagnier, of Indiana, and Howard Pfeiffer, of New York. Pfeiffer is a native-born American, and his expulsion from Italy was based on the fact that he was in Switzerland and the latter in the United States. The name of the third person expelled has not been learned by the department.

THIS VANDERBILT DEALT IN FARO

Distinguished Citizen Is Roused from Reverie by Plebeian Hail.

"HOW ABOUT CARDS?" THEN MASK FALLS

"Pie Face," Is Comment of Sam Giroux, Wanted in Gambling Fraud, When Arrested.

A tall man of distinguished bearing, craggy-browed and slightly stooped, awaited the coming of the 7:58 train at Bryn Mawr, Westchester County, last night. He stood aloof from his fellow-passengers, leaning on a gold-headed stick and deep in a reverie that seemed to shut out the rest of the world.

He was different. The others on the platform sensed it. Self-contained and self-sufficient, he looked to be one of those for whom the best things of life are made. There was a quiet richness, an unostentatious magnificence attending his attire, that marked him.

It was a plainly inferior sort of person who at last ventured to approach him, a stoutish man of middle height, indifferently clad and topped off by a black felt hat.

"Good-evening, Mr. Vanderbilt!" It was the stout plebeian who spoke. His voice carried down the platform.

The other turned swiftly. His face wore a blank look. Yet his reply was gracious:

"Good-evening, sir. But I fear you have the advantage of me."

One by one the waiting passengers drifted into earshot.

"Stir up your thick tureen, Cornelius," chided the brazen plebeian. "Don't you remember me—or do you think I'm some one you met at the Duke of Connaught's house party?"

"You'll pardon me, sir," murmured the badgered gentleman, wearily. He turned away. The stout man, who apparently possessed none of the finer sensibilities, walked around him. Again they were face to face.

"For shame!" hissed one of the bystanders. "A drunken coachman, perhaps, discharged and getting even."

"Why, ain't you Cornelius Vanderbilt?" persisted the object of the hiss.

The lines of care on the great man's face seemed to deepen. He inclined his head gravely.

"How about playing some faro, Corney? You and me and Admiral Dewey and the Mikado and John D. and Carnegie?"

A mean of annoyance came from Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Who are you?" he demanded. "Why must you make a scene?"

"Detective Gegan, of Headquarters," said the other, "and the scene's over unless you deny you're Big Sam Giroux and start making a rumpus."

"Oh, go to hell you pie-faced scoundrel," said "Mr. Vanderbilt."

Thus it came about that the 7:58 lost a distinguished passenger and Detective Gegan—for it was absolutely no other—acquired a distinguished prisoner.

But at Headquarters the captor's triumphant announcement that he had brought in "Giroux" had a meaning which needed no explanation. For ever since that remarkably profitable (for others) faro game in which Henry Gallant, of St. Louis, dropped \$50,000, the names of Big Sam Giroux and "Cornelius Vanderbilt" have been synonymous around the Central Office.

According to an indictment returned against him on January 5, Mr. Gegan was with some difficulty that his wife caught up with him. When she did, she had him arrested. Trial of the separation suit was heard yesterday by Justice Hotchkiss.

In the meantime, according to Mrs. Whitson, she has learned of another Mrs. Whitson, who is living in Santa Rosa, Cal. The only question to be settled was of alimony. Mrs. Whitson insisted that her husband was able to pay \$500 a month for the support of herself and two children, Bertram, eighteen, and Gladys, sixteen.

Whitson pleaded that his altered financial condition made it difficult to pay the present allowance of \$75 a month.

To Whitson was attributed the statement that only the people of Cherry Street adhered to the social convention of having but one wife. He was sued several years ago by Dr. Dorian L. Dadianian, an Armenian chemist, for \$50,000 for alienating the affections of Mrs. Dadianian. She was Miss Victoria Gerken, and she figures in the complaint of the wife as the other woman.

About ten years ago Whitson interested a number of priests to the amount of about \$200,000 in a printing venture. He said this was a losing venture. He further declared that his salary was barely enough to support his mother and himself.

Justice Hotchkiss would not permit the son to testify against his father. He reserved decision on the wife's application.

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YUAN'S TROOPS JOIN IN REVOLT

Chinese Revolutionists Proclaim Independence of Two Provinces.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Chinese government troops in the province of Hubei and the city of Nanking, former capital of the province of Kiangsu, have joined the revolutionists and revolutionists in Hubei and Hunan provinces have proclaimed their independence, according to cable advices received here to-day from Shanghai by Hong Kong.

London, Jan. 11.—Reuters' Hong Kong correspondent sends word that on January 5 a band of revolutionists attacked and looted another custom house at Kachang, near Yintin. A report from Hong Kong last Saturday told of a raid by about a hundred revolutionists on the custom house at Yintin, a town about five miles from Kachang. At that time the revolutionists were ordered to leave Yintin and they arrived safely at Hong Kong.

Government troops have dislodged the rebels from positions which they had occupied in Yunnan, according to a cable given out yesterday by the Far Eastern News Bureau. The rebels are now split up into several groups, some of them strong. The government of Kwangsi has directed a corps of the troops under his command to operate in conjunction with the Yunnan government troops for the suppression of the rebel forces. These operations occurred after several previous defeats inflicted by the government forces.

The reported assassination of General Tsiang Shi is not true. General Tsiang is in the very best of health.

FREIGHT JAM DECREASES

Railways Report Reduction of 3,000 Cars—Several Modify Embargoes.

A review of the congested conditions of freight consigned to Europe made in the weekly meeting of the operating managers of the railroads entering New York yesterday showed that there had been a reduction of 3,000 cars during the last week, due to the embargoes.

C. C. McCall, chairman of the meeting, announced modifications in the embargoes. The Pennsylvania has placed embargoes on all export freight consigned to the Bush docks. Its Baltimore & Ohio has extended its embargo to export freight. The New York Central will accept all freight originating on its system, except automobiles, grain, flour, iron and steel and similar commodities.

The New Haven will place an embargo to-morrow on all carload and less than carload freight originating west of the Hudson River and north of the international boundary line, destined to all points on or via the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Central New England Railroad, except livestock, perishables, foodstuffs for human consumption, feed for livestock, coal, coke and petroleum products in tank cars. This includes business from west of the Hudson River moving in connection with the New England Steamship Company to points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and business coming via coastwise steamship lines.

It is believed it may be necessary to place embargoes on shipments to coast lines that do not release the storage equipment within a reasonable time.

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